

figured his species, clearly showing the structure of the antennæ. There can thus be no doubt as to which of the two species he had before him.

7. *Aradus lugubris* Fall.—In his Catalogue of the Heteroptera of the British Museum, Walker described as new an *Aradus fenestratus*, founding the species on many specimens from St. Martin's Falls, Albany River, Hudson's Bay, and from Nova Scotia, and on two specimens from the Rocky Mountains. In his Revision of Walker's Aradidæ Distant marked *fenestratus* as a good species, and in arranging the Aradids of that Museum Distant has apparently left the types of this species in the same state as Walker, as I stated when I examined them a year ago. The first specimen bears a round label with the word "type" upon it and belongs to *lugubris* to which also several other specimens appertain, but intermixed with them are a few specimens of *Aradus abbas* Bergr., easily recognized by the very slender antennæ narrowly biannulated with white. Walker's description exclusively refers to *lugubris*, of which *fenestratus* should be cited as a synonym.

Gen. *Calisius* Stal.

To the characters of this genus should be added: Metanotum et segmentum primum (verum) dorsale abdominis ad latera corporis visibilia. Orificia distincta, punctiformia, mox ante coxas posticas sita.

In all species of this genus the scutellum is constricted in the middle, but the margins appear to be straight owing to the linear corium being so closely attached to the scutellum that it seemingly forms a part of it. The connexivum in this genus is split from the lateral margin, being, as Champion correctly observed, "divided into two parts, a dorsal and ventral," but these are not always similarly armed, as will be seen from the descriptions given below. To get a correct view of the manner in which the connexivum is armed it is necessary to examine the upper lateral margin at a right angle to the margin (thus more or less horizontally, as the margin is more or less reflected) and the lower lateral margin obliquely from above, lest the tubercles of the ventral lateral margin will make the impression of being situated on the dorsal lateral margin.

8. *Calisius elegantulus*, n. sp.—Subelongately ovate (♀), light brownish testaceous, last antennal joint fuscous, scutellum with two transverse oblique black spots immediately behind the basal callosity at the median ridge and a cretaceous streak on each side between the black subbasal spot and the lateral sinuosity, the first connexival segment whitish testaceous, the three following segments infuscated, the three last segments with a whitish bloom and a small rectangular denudated fuscous spot before the middle. Head considerably longer than broad and longer than the